

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVETls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, and April, 1881.Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOND, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co. Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [35]

LE GERCELE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE HEAD-OFFICE of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, is this day removed to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.
J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [47]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARL KREBS in Our Firm CEASED on the 31st December, 1880.
Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN are Authorised to Sign Our Firm from TO-DAY.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [39]

MELCHERS & Co.
RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents.
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
All kinds of Commission BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.
Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.
Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1882. [40]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1882. [41]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PEHU,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.
CRACKERS.
BONBONS (Assorted).
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.
MALAGA RAISINS.
TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES (in Bottles and Tins).
SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
ALMONDS and NUTS.
VANILLA.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).
VEAN ROTI (in Tins).
RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).
FRICANDAU (Assorted).
TRUFFES.
VEGETABLES (Assorted).
ANCHOVIES in Oil.
CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.
SARDINES in Tomatoes.
SARDINES in Oil.
FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.
SAUSAGES (Assorted).
LYONS SAUSAGES.
FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.
FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).
MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c.
TAPIOCA.
FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHEESE.
GRUYERE.
ROQUEFORT.
DUTCH.
CALIFORNIA.
CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM
PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of FRENCH MINERAL WATERS in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS, for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS.
In Bottles and Wood.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU LAFITTE.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
ST. EMILION.
MEDOC.

WINE S.
SAUTERNE.
PORTO.
SHERRY.
MARSALA.

BRANDY.
FRENCH COGNAC.

LIQUEURS.
CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
BOKER'S BITTERS.
KIRSCHWASSER.
PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).
VERMOUTH (Turino).
FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE FOR SALE, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE MAURIN, &c., &c.
DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.
CLARET in WOOD.
CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.
Illustrated News Xmas Number.
Harper's Xmas Number.
Novellette Xmas Stories.
Belgravia Annual.

Household Words Xmas Number.
Routledge's Xmas No. illus. by Caldicott.
Judy's Xmas Annual.
Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.
Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.
Patience WaltzD'Albert.
Patience PolkaD'Albert.
Patience QuadrillesD'Albert.
Patience LancersD'Albert.

NEW SONGS.
"Good Bye, Beloved"Pemberton.
"Haven of Rest"Marriott.
"Happy Days Departed"Marriott.
"Our Farewell"Lady A. Hill.
A constant succession of the NEWEST SONGS and DANCE MUSIC is received by each French Mail.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG AND TO
H.H.H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Is now showing a large and well selected Stock of Black and Blue BROADS and DOESKINS, VENETIANS, CASSIMERES, MELTONS, French and West of England COATINGS, SUITINGS, VESTING, and TROWSERINGS, Black Blue, and Brown BEAVERS, ELYSIANS, French WITNEYS, NAPS and PILOTS for OVERCOATINGS.

Irish FRIEZES for ULSTERS, in all the leading Colours.
The Outfitter Department is well assorted in everything requisite for the coming Season.
All Orders executed promptly, a PERFECT FIT guaranteed. [14]

ROSE & CO.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.
TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.
COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.
FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).
ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.
FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.
FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHERS, COLLARETTES, AND SETS OF COLLARS and CUFFS.
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S
Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs, and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.
Address—
ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his COGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [52]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.
This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distances of the principal landing places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPIEGELGLASSES.
No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION DEALERS.
BEACONFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

C. L. THEVENIN
COMMISSION AGENT.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COGNACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, WHISKY, &c., &c.
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

FOR SALE.
AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY, of the finest quality, from Coollata Vineyard, Brantford, Hunter River, N.S.W.
Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY WILL REPEAT THEIR PERFORMANCE OF "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE," ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY.

Tickets (price \$2.00) can be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Store, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th January.

Doors open at8.30 P.M.
Performance at9.00 P.M.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [50]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE RACING PONIES WILD SCUD. TOO-TOO. REVERSE.

All WINNERS at the late Foochow Meeting. Quiet and sound.

Apply to
The Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," Hongkong, 24th December, 1881. [20]

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.
GOOD English Breech-loading Double-barreled Central-fire 12-bore GUNS. Central-fire Winchester Repeating RIFLES. AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, in Cases containing One and Two Dozen Bottles. Good CIDER in Cases of Two Dozen Pints. POMERANIAN SPIRITS, &c., &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Fothering Street.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1882. [31]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.
Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.
Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of D. K. GRIFFITH, Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

E. CA DA SILVA AND CO.
QUEEN'S ROAD.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH," MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES, White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOON HAY, ORIZA OPIPOFAX BOUQUET, ORIZA WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS, ORIZA ESSI, HELIOTROPE, &c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL, &c., &c., &c.
E. CA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THERE will be NO NIGHT-BOAT to or from CANTON on and after TUESDAY, the 24th instant, and until further notice. On and after TUESDAY the 24th instant, the "POWAN" will run temporarily as a DAY-BOAT between Hongkong and Canton instead of the "CHANG," which will be withdrawn from the line for a few days.
By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary,
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, Steamboat Company, Limited.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
China Navigation Company, Limited.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [51]

TRAMWAYS.
A BARGAIN.—JUST RECEIVED
CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS"—their Construction and Working. "SCOURY'S" Estimating—26 Detailed Plans and Estimates of various Structures of Brick, Stone, Wood, and Iron, with Building Data, and other useful information, from Indian practice. "VINCENT'S" Steam Tramway's for India. THE LOT, \$11.
KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1882. [42]

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS.
MOURING STATIONERY, &c. MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [41]

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant style with Best Materials.
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Shipping.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
THE Danish Steamer
KOLMER.

Captain Heintemann, will load here for the above ports, and will leave this TO-NIGHT, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HING KEE & Co., Charterer.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [57]

CHARTER.
WANTED, TO CHARTER, for THREE MONTHS at the end of February, a STEAMSHIP of about 1,500 tons burthen, able to steam well on a Moderate Consumption of Coal. Apply, with full Particulars, to
L. G. C., Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [60]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo for New Zealand. THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
CATTERHUN, due here on 19th January, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1882. [64]

UNION LINE.
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
ESCAMBIA, Captain Furys, due on or about the 24th inst., will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [58]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE At American ship
RED CROSS, J. E. Howland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [55]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE At American ship
BLUE JACKET, Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [59]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE At American ship
SYREN, Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [57]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE At American ship
W. J. ROTCH, Bray, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [58]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE At American ship
PEARL, R. Howes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [60]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.1. American ship
TWILIGHT, Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [61]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.1. American ship
NICHOLAS THAYER, Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [59]

Intimations.
HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1882. [35]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 26th January instant, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1882. [54]

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

"The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *va de mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work; but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
"THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SIAM."
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.
Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
OF THE EAST.
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
ANDManufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business, "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1882.

Rice is, undoubtedly, the most valuable of all the cereal grasses in the Far East, forming the principal, and, in most instances, only farinaceous article of food. Its nitrogenous value is about a half of that of wheat, and less than one-tenth of that of fish, poultry, and meat. It, however, contains a larger amount of heat-giving substances than any other grain, and is, therefore, a valuable adjunct to those articles of diet which contain much nitrogen.

Taken alone, the amount of rice required for the sustenance of life is comparatively very great, as the amount of nitrogenous or flesh-forming matter in its composition is only 7 1/2 per cent. The facility with which rice can be cooked, the little cost in preparing it, and its lightness in digestion, — it will disappear from the stomach in one hour — are all recommendations to its use, as the cleaning, grinding, and cooking of the harder grains cost much time and money. It is generally eaten, as our readers know, boiled; but it is not generally understood that it is best steamed, as the rice-water (conjee), which is sometimes thrown away, contains some albuminous matter, and the grain loses its nutritive power by its abstraction. It might perhaps, provoke a smile if we continue this scientific exposition of the art of cookery (!) But we anticipate that our readers know — possibly to their cost — that it is not every one that can boil a potato or cook a steak, as simple as these culinary operations may appear to be. We have, therefore, no hesitation in adding for the information of those who believe in "Curry and rice," that in preparing rice by boiling no more water should be used than the grain is capable of absorbing, and it is recommended that the water should simmer and not boil hard. Readers of Indian History might remember the incident of the Siege of Arcot, in the days of Clive, where the Madras Sepoys, when provisions were scarce, were content with the rice or conjee-water, reserving the grain boiled in it for the European soldiers. We have adduced this circumstance to show that the Asiatic is fully alive to facts concerning an important element in his scanty diet. Our readers might have heard of "glutinous rice." This is a variety of the *Koung-yen*, or hill-rice of Burma, which has to be prepared for use in *vapour*, rendered necessary from the property it possesses, when cooked, of the grains all adhering in a thick glutinous mass. It would be difficult to mention the many varieties of rice, differing as they do in color and composition. For instance, in one district of India, Assam, there are at least twenty kinds of rice grown, all of different values and specific gravity, produced on different kinds of land. The "Carolina" is considered the best of the many American varieties; but, probably, the finest kind of all is the Bengal table rice.

The essential difference between rice and wheat consists in the presence of a substance called *gluten* in the latter, nearly absent in the former. This accounts for the fact that rice, of itself, is capable only of imperfect fermentation, which renders it unfit for being baked into bread. The chief manufactured ingredient derived from rice is *starch*, which is largely used in laundries and cloth manufactories throughout the world. This ingredient forms 78 per cent. of the composition of rice, and is capable of being converted into sugar.

All substances containing saccharine matter are capable of producing ardent spirits, and hence we find rice extensively employed for this purpose all over the East. The best known products arising from the distillation of the "ferment" of rice are *Arrack* and *Samsu* — the former being highly esteemed, and at one period used by both the Indian Army and Navy. Rice, forming the principal food of nearly one-third the human race, and being so widely distributed, must be, and is, applied to a variety of useful purposes other than those mentioned. We have confined ourselves to its best known economic applications; but in China, the extent of its local utilisation may be gauged from the announcement that, "Yen Qua" has *Rice Pictures* on sale! Straw and husk, equally alike, are made to subserve useful ends.

We will now proceed to describe the cultivation of rice, and deal with other subjects of interest connected with its production. Rice is essentially an aquatic plant — hence its American designation of "Swamp Seed." It is best grown in low-lands easily inundated, particularly deltaic areas. It is, therefore, called *wet* cultivation in India; but in that country, generally, it is produced in every variety of soil, at every altitude, and in every latitude. Warmth and moisture are, however, requisite, the latter being more required in the soil than the air, and may be compensated for, at certain elevations, by dampness. Irrigated rice land is, as a rule, never manured, as the alluvial silt, always being deposited, contains in itself all the constituents of the original soil. This remark also applies to rice lands which are periodically inundated. A rice crop has been known to be raised from a deposit of a couple of inches of silt, *overlying a bed of sand*! The following is the procedure adopted in respect to rice cultivation throughout the settled districts of Southern India. The ground is ploughed superficially, and divided into plots, separated by dykes from 1 to 2 feet high and wide enough for a man to walk. These ridges serve to retain water when required, and to draw it off when inundation is no longer necessary. The ground being prepared, the water is let on, and the "paddy" — (Malay, husked rice) — seed is scattered through the inundated field, as usual. In some instances, before being sown, the paddy is allowed to show signs of germination by being immersed in water. It is generally at first sown pretty thickly, and afterwards transplanted to the land which it is to finally occupy. The plant requires, in its earlier stages, as much water as will just submerge it. A perfectly uniform bed would, therefore, appear to be a *sine qua non*. Some Indian Irrigation Engineers estimate that a rice crop requires 38 cubic feet of water per hour per acre for 56 days, while others consider a cubic yard for the same area and periods sufficient. In the granary of Southern India, Tanjore — General Sir ARTHUR COTTON's training school — the quantity allowed for the same purpose is as much as 33 cubic yards which, however, provides a rather wide margin for wastage, including absorption and evaporation. In marshy countries rice is produced at a trifling cost of labor. In unsettled countries, like parts of the Malayan Peninsula, hill tracts of Burma, etc., rice is produced by the improvident waste of forest. In these countries, the soil has only to be tickled with a hoe to laugh with a harvest. The scrub and undergrowth of forest are burned down wherever convenient, the soil raked and planted, and when the crop is once cut, the ground abandoned for another plot elsewhere, where a like process is repeated during the following season. This method of cultivating rice is, in Burma, called *taungya*, and in that country legislative enactments have been found necessary to check the indiscriminate waste and wholesale destruction arising from it.

On the Coast of Africa, rice ripens in three months; in India from three to four months. Two, and even three crops have been raised from the same plot in one year. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain reliable statistics of production in Eastern countries. English and Burmese merchants, who have gone into the subject, usually say that the average yield of good rice lands in Burma ranges from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. The somewhat meagre experiments made by Government Officials in that country all point to an average yield of over 35 bushels of paddy, equivalent to 24 bushels of clean rice per acre. As would be expected the *taungya* rice lands yield smaller and more uncertain results. It has been estimated generally that an acre of rice will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of 1,600 to 2,000 pounds of clean grain, equivalent to a yield of from 100 to 120 to 1. In the Straits, rice land gives an average return of 117 1/2 fold; the maximum degree of productivity being 150 fold, equal to 4,520 lbs. clean rice per acre, or 3,390 lbs. per acre. The proportion of paddy husk to the enclosed grain is as 1 to 2. The average yield of rice lands

in Assam is 1,591.5 lbs. of rice per acre. This figure is the mean deduced from four different classes of land in that country — the best of which yields 3,150 lbs., and the worst 480 lbs. of rice per acre. It is unnecessary to adduce more figures, as the productivity of rice land depends upon its situation and other local circumstances. Uniformity under diversity of conditions is, of course, impossible. We have therefore eschewed the item of cost of production; but, on this head, it is deserving of notice that, in Burma, where rice is the staple produce, its cultivation enables each Burmese household to expend as much as £12 per annum on imported European luxuries — a standard of comfort hitherto unattained, and without a parallel anywhere in the East or Far East.

THE Portuguese troopship *Africa*, Captain Antonio Duarte Pedroso, which arrived here this morning from Macao, reports left Lisbon on the 5th ultimo, with 345 passengers, recruits for the Police, relief for the Batalhao do Ultramar, and their families. During the voyage she touched at Port Said, Suez, Aden, Point de Galle, and Singapore. A woman and a child died on the voyage. Arrived in Macao on the 22nd instant, and left Macao for this port this morning. She has come over to Hongkong to be docked.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Gaol Office, before Mr. Wodehouse, and a jury, on the body of a Chinaman who had died in gaol, whilst undergoing six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for unlawful possession. Dr. Ayres deposed that the deceased died from natural causes, and after hearing some evidence from the officers of the gaol, the jury returned a verdict to that effect. As it appears to us that the proceedings in this — and other cases of a similar character — are, if not illegal, extremely unsatisfactory, we shall deal at length with the subject in our next issue.

INGENUITY is generally commendable, even if it be exercised in a bad cause. A certain Baron d'Iderville, living near Macon, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, has just paid the penalty of his great talent for fish poaching. It seems that the Baron did not resort to the common practice of using the net, while he foreswore the gaff hook and night line. He simply dammed up a small stream for the space of about a mile, rigged up a steam pump, and then exhausted all the water, leaving the lively trout and grayling high and dry. For this display of ingenuity he had to pay a fine of one hundred francs, and his patent pump has been destroyed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes — I thoroughly endorse your condemnation of the scandalous and outrageous behaviour of a certain local Barrister on a recent occasion in the Supreme Court, and that such unchecked insolence by Counsel to an adverse witness should have been permitted, unchecked, in a British Court. In reference to "the evident feeling among lawyers of all sorts, that they are a peculiar order of privileged beings, to whom the law and law-courts belong, or at least for whose profit and glory they exist," the following quotation is well worth the serious consideration of the Hongkong "Bench and Bar": — "A member of the bar" has no standing in court superior to that of anybody else who comes there on his own business. He can have no other or higher rights than those of a party, for all his rights are derived from his employer, and he cannot open his mouth at all except as that employer's mouth piece. He is entitled to no special courtesy, for he, and all present, are equally below the Court, equally subject to its orders, and equally liable to its criticism and rebuke. He is entitled to the same courtesy and consideration from the Court as are due to a party or witness — to as much and no more. If, indeed, there is any reason for treating him differently, it is a reason for treating him with less consideration. Witnesses and defendants are compelled to come into Court, very often to their great inconvenience and annoyance. But the lawyer comes of his own accord, for his own profit, and nobody can prevent him from staying away, if he does not think that his dignity is sufficiently considered. Further, it cannot but be conceded that the "Bench" is much to blame in this matter by allowing the "Bar" the unscrupulous exercise of powers in cross-examination which is a disgrace to the Administration of British Law. The subjoined remarks are quite apropos to the subject, from which "our Judiciary" might draw profit with advantage to the public. It is one of the most neglected duties of a Court to make such people (Counsel) know and keep their place, both as regards their superiors on the bench, and their equals in the witness box, to rid their minds of the notion that they have, like the Court, authority to command, to censure, and to rebuke. It is the duty of counsel to speak to, or about, witnesses in the language and manner which gentlemen use in transacting ordinary business, if they know how. If they do not, then it is the business of the Court to teach them, by lessons mild or severe, according as the disposition of the pupil may show to be required. Your strictures on local justices, are, I think, unnecessarily severe, as the parties to a case possess the right of "challenging" objectionable jurors, with and without cause. "The integrity of our Judges is undoubted," but their capacity may be questioned, from the anomalies you present as practiced by "Bar" and "Jurists," and on which you animadvert. Personally, I have heard a Judge in Hongkong enunciate from the Bench a principle, in a summary Jurisdiction suit, lately heard, which made me consult the "Inns of Court Calendar," in reference to some doubts to which the strange decision gave rise. To say the least, the procedure was as novel as the law and equity propounded — leading only to one inference, viz., that the working of the law in this Colony is very different from what I have been accustomed to see and hear in other portions of Her Majesty's Domain!

It is has been said with a good deal of truth that writing for the Press is like making sugar — the more you boil it down the sweeter it gets. There is nothing like condensation, unless it be more condensation.

THE *Yoritomo Maru*, Captain Cotter, reports that on the 10th instant, while outward bound from Shanghai to Kuchinotsu, she picked up the crew of a junk, they having abandoned their vessel, leaving her ashore on the North Bank; and they reported that she was breaking up. Captain Cotter took the junk men on to Kuchinotsu and brought them back here. — *Shanghai Mercury*.

WHAT cannot be regarded but as a scathing satire on English artistic taste has recently been shown in an extraordinary blunder which appears to have been made in connection with Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment. It was decided some time ago to place four sphinxes on each corner of a pedestal at the base of the Needle. Two of these are now in their places, and were uncovered recently. Instead of the faces being turned towards the spectators, the faces are turned towards the Needle, while the spectators view the sphinxes' tails. The result is ludicrous. Moreover, the impassiveness which is the main characteristic of the face of a sphinx is not well preserved — indeed, one of the bronze figures seems to be laughing at the oddity of its position. We learn that in the design drawn by the architect entrusted with the work the sphinxes are made to face outwards. Many persons, it is stated, have visited the Embankment to see what is really a strange effect.

OUR Peking Correspondent has referred more than once to the unwillingness of Pao Ting, sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, to accept the Junior Vice-Presidency of the Board of Rites, on the ground that were he to hold that office he would be incapacitated from making the fearless exposures of official corruption, which have hitherto formed the burden of his memorial to the Throne. The phraseology he employs in his petition, now published in the *Peking Gazette*, is extremely quaint. He avows that his gratitude, and shame at his own unworthiness are too great for words, and that the only merit he possesses is "a certain foolish outspokenness," which, happily, commends itself to the Emperor; he implores His Majesty to give him yet a little more time to study the truths of antiquity; he quotes the example of *Sze-ma Kuang* in the Sung dynasty; he hopes that, his appointment being cancelled, the Emperor will condescend to give increased attention to the subjects he brings from time to time under the sacred glance; and concludes by laying "this rash and ill-considered" expression of his opinion before the Throne with "profoundest fear and trembling inexpressible." The Emperor, in reply, coolly tells Pao Ting to try and to be properly grateful for the favour he has received, and discharge the duties of his new post with energy and care. It is often difficult to find out whether the sycophantic address by high officers to the Throne are to be taken *au sérieux* or not; but the Emperor seems to pay very little attention to them in any case. — *N. C. Daily News*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *North China Daily News* on the subject of the Canton Insurance Office as follows: — "Amongst the many subjects so ably treated in your columns it is rather surprising that the 'Canton Insurance Office' Limited has escaped notice, the position as it stands at present being somewhat unique. Presumably the Company has been undertaking business from the 1st January, although no response to the Shanghai applications for shares has so far been vouchsafed. The question naturally suggests itself — In the event of a heavy loss or losses being sustained, would the applicants be bound to stand by their applications? and also, who are the parties responsible to the policy holders? The payment of a deposit of \$10 per share on application must have placed a large sum of money at the disposal of the General Agents (it is rumoured that money is being used, but presume that must be incorrect) and disappointment will naturally be felt by many who have laid out of such moneys for about a month, and who eventually may receive no allotment, to say nothing of the possibility of losses accruing in the interval which may render the shares a less desirable investment, with, it may be, no option of refusing them."

An extraordinary story has been current in the capital for some days; and if we have refrained from publishing it sooner, the same reticence has not been observed by our vernacular contemporaries. It appears — so the story runs — that of two gentlemen — both employed of the Japanese Government and both married men — once engaged the other's wife some time ago to play the part of Guinevere to his Launclot. One day the audience was increased by King Arthur — to pursue our allegory — who adopted the very sensible expedient of putting Guinevere, not in charge of the Abbess of Amesbury, but on board the mail steamer, instructing his lawyer at the same time to set matters in train for obtaining a divorce. There the affair ended for the nonce, as the gentlemen, though natives of a country where duelling is still fashionable, agreed, it is said, not to interfere with their official duties attempting to cut or wound one another. Something, however, seems to have ruffled Sir Launclot lately, for according to the most recent intelligence, he planted himself a few days ago outside King Arthur's gate, and fired two shots with a revolver at the monarch as the latter was about to issue into the street. The King's equeiry — or not to put to fine a point on it, his *betto* — managed to disconcert Sir Launclot's aim, and so saved the monarch's life, receiving, however, a grievous castigation from the knight in consequence. So far, therefore, the unfortunate *betto* is the only one hurt — that is to say physically — but if this shooting be true, which we greatly doubt — it is not romantic to expect a sequel. We do not say that the story is entirely without foundation, but we hope to hear it has been largely exaggerated. — *Japan Mail*.

THE Canton steamer *Lehung* was docked at Kowloon last night. The Portuguese transport *Africa* went round to Aberdeen this forenoon.

A TELEGRAM dated, London January 23rd, was received yesterday afternoon announcing that the recently published report of the Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies recommends a counter-scheme, altogether ignoring the *scrutin de liste*.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of Tam Asan, who was found dead, hanging by the neck in Soi Hing lane on the morning of the 21st instant, was resumed this afternoon, at the Magistracy with the same jurors. After hearing evidence the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*.

A REGULAR Convocation of Victoria Chapter will be held in Freemason's Hall this evening at nine o'clock precisely. The principal business, according to the summons, will be installation of Principal and Officers elect, and to elect Principals and Officers for the ensuing year.

THE Kelly and Walsh missing safe case was again called before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse this morning, when Inspector Perry stated that he had no other evidence to offer against the prisoner, and that he had not found anyone else who saw him remove the safe. The Magistrate then discharged the defendant.

A SOMEWHAT curious item of intelligence, says the *N. C. Daily News*, reaches us from the North. Li Hung-chang is said to have memorised the Emperor against the establishment of the proposed Opium syndicate. No explanation of this very unexpected step on the Viceroy's part seems to be forthcoming at present; but we shall not doubt hear more about it later on. The fact probably is that the negotiations have fallen through.

A PROPOS of our recent remarks regarding Trade combinations, we observe that the celebrated "cotton corner" in Liverpool has broken up, and that a "copper corner" is the latest phase of trade combination in England. In New South Wales a coal combination has been formed with the idea of improving the value of that mineral, but we doubt its having much influence in this direction for not only is the yield from the Keelung mines as well as that from the Japanese mines, rapidly increasing, but the Kaiping mines will, from March next, keep up a daily output of some 600 tons or more. These sources of supply will soon render the Hongkong market altogether independent of either English or Australian Coal.

WE published a home telegram yesterday which stated that Bosnia was reported to be in a disturbed state, and observed that as Herzegovina was actually in a state of insurrection it would have been singular if the neighbouring province had remained quiet. That our views were correct to the letter may be gathered from the latest message forwarded on Monday last, which authoritatively states that the insurrectionary movement in the whole of the three provinces, Dalmatia, Herzegovina, and Bosnia is rapidly spreading, and becoming an organised rebellion. Everything tends to show that we are once more on the eve of very serious troubles in the East of Europe; and upon the facts now before us, it is difficult to see how a collision between Austria on the one hand, and Turkey (supported probably by both Germany and Russia) on the other, can be well avoided.

WE pointed out the other day the readiness of our evening contemporary to make comic (?) capital out of the blunder of other newspapers. By a purely clerical error the *Straits Times* spoke of Earl Clanwilliam as commanding the Dutch instead of the British Squadron, and the *China Mail* devoted a special paragraph in a feeble attempt to be satirical at the expense of the Singapore Journal. A home paper, the *Overland Mail*, alluding to Colonel Hall's retirement, transposed that officer's initials, and the ultra-correct Hongkong evening paper shows its good taste and notions of journalistic etiquette by crowing over what is merely a typographical mistake. The old saying about the invariability of residents in glass houses throwing stones at their neighbours can be very aptly applied to our evening contemporary. The *China Mail* of last evening contains what is supposed to be an accurate account of a cricket match, played yesterday between the Hongkong C. C. and the members of the Fire Brigade. In the three lines of introduction we are told that "the Club got beaten by an innings and 51 runs" whereas the game terminated exactly the opposite way, as will be seen by a glance at our account of the match in another column. The scores in the *China Mail* are altogether erroneous, the Club being credited with scoring 72 and 74 in two innings, and the Brigade with 197 for a single essay. The whole of the report is a gross blunder, of which any decent newspaper would be ashamed. One man is put down as "b. s. l. c. st. Croix," whatever that may mean. We should not have thought it worth while to notice these egregious blunders — as we can make mistakes ourselves — had it not been for the paltry manner in which the *China Mail* tried to sneer at the *Straits Times* and *Overland Mail* for simple typographical errors, not one fiftieth part so flagrant as those we have just pointed out, as the errors of the evening print are of a totally different nature.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The E. and A. steamer *Catterthun* left Port Darwin on the 15th, and is due here on the 25th January.

The Union Line steamer *Escambia*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 17th and is due here on or about the 25th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Telenachus* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 17th, and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The D. D. R. steamer *Electra* left Singapore on the 18th, and may be expected here on or about the 26th instant.

The E. and A. steamer *Bowen* left Sydney on the 14th January, and is due here on or about the 6th February.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Hungaria* left Singapore on the morning of the 21st, and is due on the 29th instant.

Post Office.

cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.

No bankers' cheques, travellers' cheques, or bank notes.

5.—If from a soldier or sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter. The cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c. in full. If to a soldier or sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c. must be stated in full.

5.—soldiers and sailors have no privileges with regard to books or letters nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of bookholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognizable seal, and of sending a hit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE:

Letters, per 100	10 Cents.
Post Cards, each	3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial	2 Cents.
Papers, per 2	

Newspapers & Prices Current, each 1 Cent.
 Registration 10 Cents.
 Do, with return receipt... 15 Cents.
 Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the

On the states of a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid to cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

cially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

STAMP OFFICE.

The above Office being now provided with a recent die, Hooks of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

TEA MUSTERS.

Prisoners who send Musters of Tea through the

Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductor, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

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